

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The NEW MEXICAN is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local—Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch. Single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15.

CORRETT calls Fitzsimmons a pup and Fitzsimmons retaliates by calling Corbett a dog. If they do fight, it will be very easy to give the fight the proper name.

THE Maryland senatorial contest differs from the Ohio contest so far principally in that no pettifoggers have appeared therein as yet. It seems the Maryland woman has more sense than her Ohio sister.

In addition to being the hub of the universe, Boston is to have a monopoly of hanging all criminals condemned to death in the state of Massachusetts. And thus are some cities born great and others have greatness thrust upon them.

SPAIN does not want the United States to interfere with her inhuman doling and brutality in Cuba, but graciously grants permission, that, the people of this country might feed the starving Cubans. Spain's goodness and kindness of heart always were remarkable.

COLONEL COOPER, of Ohio, inveterate foe of Senator Hanna, is now explaining to the country how it happened and how Senator Hanna got there. The gay colonel should take a rest and give the people a rest. They have had enough of him and his kind, in and out of Ohio, to last a few decades.

AS the revenue laws of New Mexico are now being administered, the dishonest tax dodger is a gainer and the honest citizen, who pays promptly and does his duty as a citizen, is the loser. Is there not something radically wrong about this state of affairs?

If one could believe all the boodle stories concerning members of the present Ohio legislative assembly, now floating about the country, it certainly was better for Ohio citizens to stay at home and be elected members of the legislature, than to go to Klondike and strike it rich.

DELEGATE FERGUSON'S bill providing for the location and construction of a large military post at or near Albuquerque is not meeting with spontaneous enthusiasm or wild approval or complete satisfaction on the part of the people of New Mexico.

THE nomination of Attorney General Joseph E. McKenna to be an associate justice of the United States Supreme court will be voted on by the United States senate on Friday next. The indications are that the nomination will be confirmed, as it ought to be.

A PENNSYLVANIA man recently died. There is nothing strange about this to be sure. But in his will he declared that his daughters must marry Democrats, but as he did not designate the kind of Democrats, the girls were to marry, they are in fix and do not know which way to turn.

It is said, that Delegate Fergusson has presented a very urgent appeal to President McKinley for the withdrawal of the nomination of John R. McFie to be an associate justice of the Supreme court of this territory. Up to date, we have not heard that the appeal has been granted.

THE immigration bill passed by the senate yesterday will in some measure protect the interests of the citizens of this country, although it does not go far enough. The sooner the president signs the bill and the more quickly its provisions go into effect, the better for the country.

AN examination of the proceedings of the territorial board of equalization shows that the board acted with prudence and sagacity. Assessments were not reduced and wherever raised, they are fair and just. If county commissioners would stop the illegal practice of rebating and abating taxes and district attorneys cease the unlawful and detrimental method, they have, of compromising tax suits at 75 per cent, when the entire amount of taxes, penalty, costs and all can be collected with ease and dispatch, the people at large, the commonwealth and the honest taxpayers would be better off and the territory and the counties would have no difficulty in meeting all just obligations.

THE threatened strike of the employees of the many cotton factories in New England will prove a very deplorable affair, but it has to come. The corporations this time are not so much to blame. They must meet the cheap labor and better facilities enjoyed by the cotton factories in the south, if they would hold trade. On the other hand,

the operatives in the northern factories say they cannot stand another reduction of wages. It may be assumed that both phases of the situation are true. And how is the situation to be bettered? Certainly not by a free trade tariff that would still further reduce the wages of the employees.

The Tariff And Wool.

The flockmasters of New Mexico have been prosperous in a large measure the past year. Not only has the price of lambs been advanced but wool has doubled in value since last March. Some of the wool growers are still of the opinion that a protective tariff has little to do with the price of that article, but when it is known positively that since the passage of the Dingley tariff law prices have advanced 100 per cent, that opinion seems hardly in keeping with actual conditions.

The New Mexico wool grower should realize by this time that he has the benefit of a very great advantage over his foreign competitor in the tariff now in force. He should also know that the ability to have his wool graded by impartial and expert inspectors, the opportunity to realize upon his wool as collateral and the guarantee of absolute fair treatment in all the details of the disposal of his product, which are now open to him, are so many weapons taken from the hands of those who may be inclined to place him at a disadvantage in marketing his wool. In possessing these improved conditions, opportunities and facilities, the wool grower has occasion for renewed hope, and courage. Next season promises brighter things for him than were realized last.

At the opening of last spring's work the Dingley bill was before congress, and importers were rushing wool into the United States from other countries to escape the payment of protective duties, and the market was supplied for months ahead with the foreign article. This condition naturally depressed prices. But that stock is exhausted as well as the domestic product, and the coming spring will see a radical change for the better. Alien wool growers cannot compete with American farmers, thanks to the Republican policy of protection, without paying for the privilege, and unless prices are high enough to justify that extra expense, they cannot become competitors. The American market for wool is thus pre-empted for the American wool grower.

Next fall the Democratic free traders will make a desperate effort to reverse the present policy of the government, and should they be successful six-cent wool would again be the lot of the sheepmen. Wool at that price means failure and poverty to many in the great southwest. Further comment is unnecessary.

NEW MEXICO'S PUBLIC LANDS

Delegate Fergusson's Bill Providing for Anti-Admission Grants.

Excellent Provisions Made for the Territory's Public Schools.

Proceeds of Lands Granted for Educational Purposes to Constitute a Permanent School Fund—Survey of the Forest Reservations.

(Special to the Denver News.)

Delegate H. B. Fergusson's new bill covering the New Mexico public lands provides that sections numbered 2, 16, 32 and 36, in every township in New Mexico, and where such sections or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of, by or under the authority of congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one-quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are granted to New Mexico for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected in such manner as the territorial legislature may provide, with the approval of the secretary of the interior: That the 3d, 16th, 32d and 36th sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not be subject to the grants, nor shall any Indian, military or other reservation lands be subject to the grants or indemnity provisions until the reservation shall have been extinguished and the lands become part of the public domain. One hundred sections of New Mexico unappropriated lands are to be selected and located in legal subdivisions, are granted to the territory for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital, when permanently located, for legislative, executive and judicial purposes.

For University Purposes.

Lands to the extent of two townships in quantity, are hereby granted to the territory for university purposes. In addition 110,000 acres of land, including all saline lands, are also granted for the use of said university; 300,000 acres are to be in like manner selected for the use of a territorial agricultural college. The proceeds of the sale of these lands, or any portion thereof, shall constitute permanent funds, to be safely invested and held by New Mexico, and the income is to be used exclusively for the purpose of the university and agricultural college.

Ten per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying in the territory shall be paid to the territory, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools.

Permanent School Fund.

The proceeds of lands granted for educational purposes shall constitute a permanent school fund, and these lands shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry upon the land laws, but shall be reserved for school purposes. The schools, colleges and university provided for shall forever remain under the exclusive control of New Mexico,

and no part of the proceeds shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college or university. The bill also carries 500,000 acres for permanent water reservoirs for irrigation purposes, 100,000 acres for increasing the surface flow in the bed of the Rio Grande, 100,000 each for territorial insane, deaf and dumb and blind asylums and reform school; 200,000 for state normal school, 100,000 acres each for state military institute and to enlarge the penitentiary.

In Lieu of Statehood Grants.

Delegate Fergusson declares in his newly drafted bill that these lands are to be in lieu of those ordinarily given to states upon admission, and that no further grants shall hereafter be made to the territory.

He is very much encouraged at his prospects of success. He tells the News correspondent that the chairman of the committee on territories and speaker have both seemed favorably impressed with his new proposition. His idea is that if the territory can select its lands under grants in advance of admission it can have a chance at some of the lands thrown open by the recent decisions of the court of private land claims, but that if the granting of lands be procrastinated until the time when New Mexico is admitted, there will be small hope that the new state will have anything like the opportunity that its neighboring states have had to permanently endow their institutions from the public lands. Mr. Fergusson will have the support of most of the representatives from the western states in his effort to get the anti-admission grants provided for in his measure.

HE WAS IRISH.

O'Houlihan Doubled Smith at First, but Was Quickly Convicted.

It happened this way: O'Houlihan had been filling up at the cafe bar with considerable native enthusiasm, when he espied a friend coming in who was accompanied by a man he did not know. The man he did not know wore auburn whiskers of a marked character and walked very erect.

"Hello, O'Houlihan!" said the friend. "Glad to see you! Let me introduce Mr. Smith, who, by the way, though he doesn't look it, is a countryman of yours. Mr. Smith, this is Mr. O'Houlihan."

But O'Houlihan, instead of shaking hands or acknowledging in any way the introduction, gazed at Smith with an air of alcoholic hostility. "Him Irish!" he suddenly cried with vehement contempt. "Him wid them pink whiskers! G'wan! He's Dootch!" Whereupon Smith immediately knocked him down. The bystanders rushed forward, some eager to witness the row, others to stop it, but O'Houlihan rose from the ground and proceeded to shake hands with Smith in a most hearty and forgiving manner.

"O! beg yer pardon," he said with much humility. "O! did yez an injustice. Yer Orlish!"—New York Journal.

A Bachelor's Thoughts.

Ever probably had to be created because she gave Adam such a pain in his side.

The less important a thing a girl gets a telegram about the more important it makes her feel.

When a baby cries, a woman always thinks it is hungry and a man that there are pins sticking into it.

The average man won't believe that he is in heaven till he finds that there are really no fly screens there.

No woman is thought much of among the other women till she has had at least three sicknesses when all her hair came out.

The women talk a lot about being "wood," but what they like best is a man with a big club to knock them down and carry them off.—New York Press.

Nature and Temperance.

Temperance Man—My friend, what I want you to do is to throw your whisky bottle into the sea.

Old Tober—I did that once, but the waves floated it back to me, and I said to myself if the laws of nature worked that way I wasn't to blame for taking the bottle again, and—

Temperance Man—Ah, but the bottle you threw away was empty! Throw it into the sea when the bottle is full of whisky, and you'll find the laws of nature are all right.—New York Weekly.

Jogging His Memory.

Cazabon of the Marseilles theater relates that he learned in two hours, and played the same evening the part of Buridan in "La Tour de Nesle."

"Prodigious!" says a bystander. "How could you ever do it?"

"Ho, I just read it carefully and then I tied a knot in my handkerchief to remember it by."—Figaro.

More Trouble In India.



"Tell me, Spinks, is that really a snake in that pie, or have I got—ahem—is it another touch of sunstroke?"—Ally Sloper.

Genuine Family Pride.

"My great-grandfather on my mother's side was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence," remarked Miss Dolly Cumrox. "Yes," added her mother, "and that was at a time when it really meant something for a man to have a signed article published."—Washington Star.

The Prisoner's Reply.

From a Paris paper we take the following conversation in a police court: The President—It appears from your record that you have been 87 times previously convicted. The Prisoner (sententiously)—Man is not perfect.—London Globe.

In Union There Is Strength.

"Why is it," asked the philosopher, "that misfortunes never come singly?" "Can't say," replied the other man, "unless it is that on account of the reputation they get they're afraid to travel alone."—New York Journal.

MINES AT HILLSBORO

Fine Showing Made by the Miners of Sierra County Gold District in 1897.

THE YEAR'S OUTPUT \$376,500

Production of Gold Was 16,180 Ounces—Average Value of Ore Milled Per Ton Was \$37.50—Lease System.

According to the Sierra County Advocate, 9,204 tons of ore were mined and milled in the Hillsboro district during 1897. This ore yielded 6,180 ounces of gold, 61,023 ounces of silver and 90 tons of copper and the total value thereof was \$376,500. The average value of the ore per ton was \$37.50.

Included in the above total is placer gold to the value of \$37,000, which is not considered in the average value per ton. The value of the ore is computed at the mines and before treatment. Nearly one-fifth of the amount realized goes to the railroads and smelters. The percentage saved at the mills has been higher than ever before, but there is still room for improvement in this line, says the Advocate.

The remarkably high average value of the ore must be ascribed to the general prevalence of the leasing system. Only one mine, the Wicks, has been worked under wages and has itself been productive of high grade ore. In other mines, where the lease has been subject to royalty of 20 and 25 per cent and a mill loss of 20 per cent, it has not paid to handle ore of less than \$20 per ton value. As a result the output of the camp shows a decrease in tonnage and in gross value, while on the other hand profits have been larger than in former years. The leasing system is eminently devised to effect the greatest good for the smallest number and at the greatest expense to the mines, but if the owners and lessees are satisfied it is nobody's business. It is only fair to the leasing system to add that the merchants find that while the volume of business has decreased, on the other hand collections have been better than ever before and they have incurred no losses worth mentioning.

Even with leasing, a considerable expansion of mining would ensue if the owners would adopt a more scientific scale of royalty.

There have been enough miners successful in realizing considerable sums of money during the past year to make the business attractive to others and there is scarcely an instance where men have failed to make expenses. On the principal mines extensively developed, the Richmond, Snake and Opportunity, a liberal policy of long time leases has been followed, and we may look to see more than twice the present number of miners find profitable employment during the next few years.

Three considerable investments of capital in this district during the past year claim attention, both for the magnitude of the expenditure and the money made and for the promise and hope which may exist in their future operations. The Mesa del Oro Placer Mining company has expended a large sum in actual purchase of the largest and most valuable placer claims of this district and has also paid out a great deal of money for thorough exploration and sampling of these fields and for extensive surveying work to determine the most feasible and economical method of exploitation. The business-like procedure of this company is a guarantee of ultimate success, and to this source alone we look to see the gold output of the Hillsboro district amount to something of national importance within the next few years.

The Llewellyn cyanide works in Dutch gulch, now nearing completion, is another matter of great promise and importance. The cyanide process is no longer a matter of experiment, for it is now considered more reliable and certain than even the old system of amalgamation with mercury. Nearly 100 cyanide plants are in operation in different portions of the western United States and territories and to this process is principally due the rapid increase in the gold production of the country. The Llewellyn company design to treat custom ores at a fair rate, but will rely on some extensive mining to keep the works in operation.

The New Mexico Dry Concentrating company has also made a considerable investment here in purchase of mines and in building of a mill. As to the merit of the process the Advocate is not well informed, but hears favorable reports from those qualified to judge and with all Hillsboro people hopes that it may prove an unqualified success. As to the value of the mines acquired by the company there is no doubt—they are first rate and bound to pay.

Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Santa Fe, N. M., for the week ending Jan. 15, 1898. If not called for within two weeks will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington:

Alarid, Ramona
Arago, Gregorio
Albarado, Francisco
Boler, Sol
Bena, David
Baca, Emilio
Baca, Nicola
Causa, Thomas
Covler, E. R.
Creek, Clarence
Casano, Manuel
Casas, Blaziz
Devos, Benedita
Dominguez, Pedro R.
Romer, Luciano
Rivera, Laidro
Rosa, Benedita
Garcia, Blas
Gonzalez, Severo
Garcia, Blas
Zoeller, Philip

In calling please say advertised and give the date.

T. P. GABLE,
Postmaster.

Thin in flesh? Perhaps it's natural.

If perfectly well, this is probably the case.

But many are suffering from frequent colds, nervous debility, pallor, and a hundred aches and pains, simply because they are not fleshy enough.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites strengthens the digestion, gives new force to the nerves, and makes rich, red blood. It is a food in itself.

10c and 50c, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES H. BRADY, H. P. ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FISHER, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, 7:30 p. m. STOLE LEBOW, N. G. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F., Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriarchy welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P. A. F. EASLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F., Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THOMAS NEWELL, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZTEAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. NATE GOLDBERG, N. G. A. F. EASLEY, Secretary.

K. O. P.

SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. P., Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. R. H. BOWLER, C. C. LEE MURKELLEN, K. of R. & S.

INSURANCE.

S. E. LANKARD, Insurance Agent, Office: Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the Equitable Life, Pacific Mutual Accident, Royal Fire, Phoenix Fire, Manchester Fire, Swiss Fire, London Lancashire Fire Association, New York Underwriters, Imperial, Lion, Providence, Washington Fire.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DENTISTS.

D. W. MANLEY, Dentist, Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MAX. FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

GEO. W. KNAEBEL, Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.

CHAS. F. EASLEY, (Late Surveyor General), Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.

E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box "F," Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

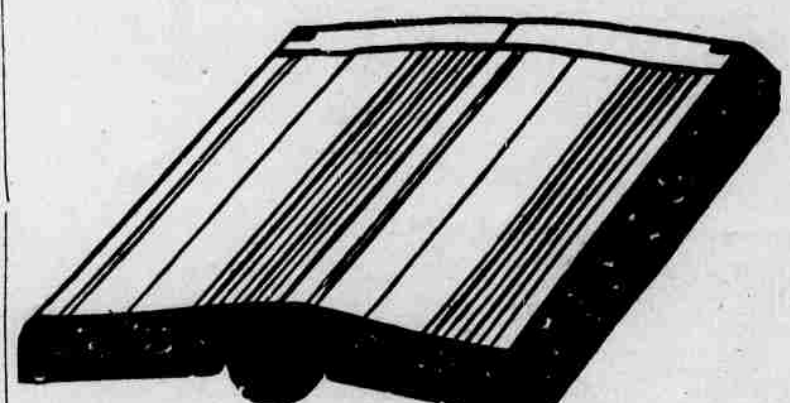
T. F. CONWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. REENEHAN, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Court of Claims, Collections and title searching. Rooms 3 and 5 Spiegelberg Block.

Announcement!

The New Mexican Printing Company desires to state that it is making a specialty of its celebrated FREY'S PATENT FLAT OPENING BLANK BOOK.

Rule them to order. Can give you the finest kind of binding, both for durability and finish, and it is the sole makers.



JOB WORK

Of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Carry a large and complete line of commercial stationery consisting of wedding cards, business cards, programs, etc.

BOOK WORK

This is the best equipped establishment in the whole southwest for this line of work, and our unequalled facilities enable us to turn out work at the lowest possible figures.

LEGAL BLANKS

Carry a full and complete line of all Legal Blank, including those required by the Brand Law enacted by the last legislature.

NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY

COAL & TRANSFER, LUMBER AND FEED.

All kinds of Rough and Finished Lumber; Texas Flooring at the lowest Market Price; Windows and Doors. Also carry on a general Transfer Business and deal in Hay and Grain.

CHAS. W. DUDROW, Prop

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

194 separate analyses, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st AND AUGUST 10th.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Peccos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

THE SUGAR BOWL
GREAT Is the Rich Valley of the Rio Peccos.
SOUTHWEST
IN THE COUNTRIES OF
EDDY AND CHAVES
OF NEW MEXICO.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate.
WATER makes the plant grow.
SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.
THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Peccos Valley has not on hand in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 60-acre farm.
NO FURTHER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.
WRITE for particulars.

PECCOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.